AUGUST, 1804.] THE [NUMBER 3844.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1804.

INDIA AFFAIRS.

A London paper of June 20 says, that an overland express was on Monday received at the India House from Bombay. The letters are dated late in January, and state the agreeable intelligence of a definitive treaty of peace having been concluded with the Mahratta chief, Scindia, on the 17th of December, and with the Rajah of Berar, on the 30th of the same month. This important event was accelerated by the fall of the fortress of Gillyghur, which was taken by Colonel Stephenson's division, with very little loss on our side. The terms of the treaty, we are happy to add, are highly advantageous to the British interests in that quarter of the globe, while they are calculated to insure the future security of our ally in that direction; to preserve his territories from internal anarchy, and, to use the words of the Governor-General, to promote the happiness and tranquility of his subjects, and the general prosperity of his country. The treaty was signed by Major-General Wellesley, on the part of our government. We retain the important fortress of Broach, with every important situation on the coast in the Guzerat. The authority of the Peishwa is acknowledged, and he is expected shortly to be restored to his former dignity in the empire.

Colonel Malcolm was appointed to proceed, without delay, as Ambassador at the Court of Scindia.

The particulars of the action, which took place a short time prior to the ratification of the treaty, are these: It will be recollected that a cessation of hostilities had taken place for some time on the part of Scindia; but the Rajah of Berar had declined entering into any engagement of the kind, though he never shewed an inclination to hazard a battle.

About the middle of December, a detachment from General Welleſly's army, with part of the subsidiary force under Colonel Stevenson, stormed the fortress of Gillyghur, on the borders of the territory of the Rajah of Berar. Our loss was very trifling considered with the enemy's.

The fortress was taken by storm on the 15th December, and 53 brass and iron guns fell into our possession.

The accounts from Bombay by this conveyance come down as late as the 24th January.

La Carisse, a French privateer, which had made a great number of prizes, was captured by the Albion and Sceptre men of war, and carried into Madras.

A French squadron was said to be at the Brazils, supposed to consist of those ships that slipped out of Rochfort.

All the ships which had been dispatched from Britain with treasure had arrived safe at Madras.

—

EAST-INDIES.

Camp at Arragaom, Nov. 30, 1803.

I will endeavour to give a detailed account of a glorious battle fought yesterday.—That you may judge of the propriety of the action, I must relate to you the circumstances which preceded it.

It appears that on the 23d instant, General Wellesley entered into an agreement with Scindia's Vakeels, that there should be a cessation of arms between us and him; that is to say, after the space of ten days, which were allowed for Scindia to sign the treaty and perform the articles of it, one of which was, that he should retire with his army twenty cosses east of Ellechpoor, and maintain that distance at all times between his and our armies here and in Guzerat, &c. to prevent the possibility of our troops mutually committing hostilities on one another. Six days only, after the period prescribed, were elapsed, but he had not in the least endeavoured to perform that most essential part of his agreement, nor was it actually ratified; and he cannot have any excuse for saying he did not know of our advances, for he was very often written to, and told to move away, as we were going against the Bhoslia's troops, with whom he was then encamped.

On the 28th a Vakeel came from the Bhoslia's brother, but, as he brought no credentials or powers, &c. no attention was paid to his advances. On the 29th, while we were marching, and about three miles after he had left our ground, a body of horse appeared, and with them another Vakeel from Bunna Boupoo, the Bhoslia's brother. The General met him very cordially, and listened to his proposals, which were as follow:

"That he wished to treat with the General, and that as his and Scindia's armies were now near, he requested the General would return to the ground he had left on the Poonah river, and, in that case, the armies of Scindia and the Rajah would retire five cos to the N. E. to prevent hostilities."

To this the General replied, "that they knew of his advances, and he would not (with an enemy's army in front) move back an inch." The Vakeel then proposed that he should halt at the next water, about three miles forward: to which also he said, "he should move forward to the ground he had first intended, and that the Bhoslia (being his own master) would remove or not, as he thought proper; but that if he was near him, he would attack him;" he then told the Vakeel, "he should be sorry that the most trifling accident should happen to him; to prevent which, he begged he would go to the rear, and remain with two people of ours, to protect him until we had taken up our ground, when he should admit him again." With these proposals a letter came from Scindia, and the same forms were gone through with Colonel Stephenson, who replied, "that he should march on, and if they were near him, he would attack them: he advised them, however, to retire." At half past eleven we arrived at Pautrebe, the place where it was first intended we should halt, when we found the Bhoslia's advance had left it early that morning, and joined his army then lying five miles off, on a very extensive plain. From the tower of the village, their whole line was observed, but not moving off, except their baggage. At this time we were joined by Colonel Stephenson's army, and were then taking ground for our encampments, when several parties of the enemy's horse drove in our small detached parties of allies, and even advanced on the very ground we were lining out.

Colonel Stephenson's party pitched their camp, as they had their baggage with them, but only four flags were pitched, as our tents, &c. were left in the rear, to enable us the better to engage, and to render them less liable to be attacked. General Wellesley also moved on his cavalry and infantry so as to take up their ground, and, in case of necessity, to fight. He also advanced the picquets on the road, with their guns, and ordered them to fire on any body of horse that should come within their reach. The enemy's horse still parading near us, were fired on by both picquets and cavalry galloppers, and they retired to a greater distance, but still prevented our followers from foraging, &c. At about two o'clock the enemy's army remained in line and entire, and were then within about three miles of the right of our line, which determined the General to move on towards them, still hoping they would move off. He, however, ordered Colonel Stephenson's troops to join him, and proceeded towards the enemy. At about a quarter past four o'clock, the cavalry and advance guard of our army were at the village of Surfola, one mile and a quarter from the enemy's line, which at that distance had a most formidable appearance. It was on a plain, upwards of three miles in length, and of great depth, having guns at intervals.

At four o'clock, while our troops were in column, and before they had advanced beyond the village, the enemy's guns opened upon us with a quick well-directed fire, which occasioned (very shortly) almost all our loss, by their guns being all laid for the road near Surfola. The troops were soon moved round under cover of the village, and as our line displayed, their cannonade became less destructive; and the moment the whole line was formed, the order for advancing was given, and the whole of our troops advanced with regularity, with guns, &c and very shortly the enemy gave way in all directions. At this time the British cavalry advanced, charged the large body of the Bhoslia's and dispersed them. A great slaughter ensued. Our cavalry pursued the fugitives until night made it necessary to call them back: they, however, possessed themselves of many elephants, camels, horses, arms, and baggage; and at about 10 o'clock, by moonlight, the troops marched to their line at Poutrely, having marched 25 miles in that day. A body of about 1000 Mussulmen, under command of a Persian, attached to the Bhoslia's guns, under Benny Suig, stood most nobly, and even advanced on our line, which luckily, opposite to them, was formed of the remains of the 74th regiment, and the left of the 78th regiment, who had their revenge for Assye, by closing with them, and putting them all to the bayonet. In one spot, about 200 yards square, I saw upwards of 300 dead bodies. The enemy left about 1000 dead on the field; and I have not the least doubt their loss must have been upwards of 3000 killed and wounded. Of these, I believe Scindia did not lose a man, nor is it well ascertained that he engaged. Our loss is very inconsiderable, not above 50 killed and 300 wounded; many of them very slightly.

The Vakeel of the Bhoslia, first mentioned as not being received, arrived and had an interview of the General last night, as he had brought his credentials, &c. &c. in form from Rengojee Bhoslia himself. He is not the Vakeel sent after the action, as I at first supposed. The man who met us on the road has not yet visited the General.

An elephant driver, who had his arm broke, and who was taken with a howdered elephant, declares that the elephant, during the battle, carried the son of Rangojee Bhoslia, who was severely wounded in the action, and was taken out of the howder and mounted on a horse; and that he believes he was among the number afterwards slain by our cavalry. The howder appears evidently to have been broken by a cannon shot. Many other great Berar men have certainly fallen on the 29th. We shall move on to Gyaulshur soon; and it is confidently asserted, that the Rajah is in very great alarm for the safety of that place, and anxious to prevent us going near it.

N. B. No officers killed, and only four or five wounded, but one badly.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

—

VIENNA, May 23.

Our politicians pretend that France has gained great influence in the determination of our Cabinet, and they even go so far as to say that the treaty of 1756 will be renewed, and that Bonaparte will assist us to reconquer Silesia, and to extend our frontiers on the Turkey side. The camp which is to be formed near Pest they do not look upon as a pleasure camp only, but intended to restore tranquility in those Turkish provinces on our frontiers, so long agitated by a military occupation of Belgrade, and some other fortresses, conquered by us during the campaigns of 1789 and 1790; but given up by the last peace with the Ottoman Porte.—Some few months will shew how far these reports or speculations are founded. In the mean time, the frequent couriers between Paris and this capital, and the frequent conferences of the French Ambassador with our Ministers, prove that some negociations of great consequence are near a conclusion; and, from our military preparations, it is evident that their object is not entirely pacific. Baron Thugut has lately remitted to his Sovereign a long memorial concerning the present critical situation of Europe; but its contents, and still more its conclusions, were disapproved by our Cabinet and by Count Cobentzel; and it is even said, that Baron Thugut has been invited not give his advice, in future, without being asked.—This occurrence, if true, and the non-arrival of the Queen of Naples here, for whose reception even preparations were made, are certain indications that the French intrigues have gained ground, and that the honour of the House of Austria and the blood of Maria Theresa will not yet be revenged.

The intended interview between our Sovereign and the Russian Emperor is said to be suspended for the present; but it is generally believed, that in the course of June or July, Alexander and Frederick William will meet in ci-devant Poland; and that, perhaps, Louis XVIII. will be present, or at least visit these Sovereigns when together.

—

LONDON, June 12.

A grinning match took place in June, near Brindlington, England, for a quantity of tobacco. There were three competitors for the prize, all of whom were speedily seized with the most painful symptoms, in consequence of their violent contortions, and two of them died in a few days; the third lies dangerously ill.

June 18.

We last week gave an account of a grinning match, which caused the death of two of the competitors; and stated that the third was not expected to recover. We have now to add, that he also is dead; and his father, on going to visit him, was so shocked with his appearance, that he took to his bed, and never rose again.

June 19.

The superstitious credulity of the good people of Hereford has lately been excited to a high pitch, by the artful pretensions of a vulgar woman who lives at Fowden, in the parish of Kinsland, about six miles from Leominster. She says that some time ago, an angel appeared to her in a vision, who gave her power to cure all manner of diseases, and a few weeks since it was given out, that all persons who were afflicted with any disorder, by applying to her, should find relief. This intelligence soon brought together a number of infirm persons—the lame, the blind, the deaf, and those afflicted with all other diseases, crouded in numbers to the place; it is estimated that in about five weeks five thousand persons have been at her house for relief. Waggon loads of persons are brought to the place daily; while those who can afford it flock there in carriages: there are actually from ten to twenty post chaises there most days. She herself will not receive any money for her services, but her husband and children do not hesitate to take whatever is presented to them, which some days is very considerable. Reports of most wonderful cures are propagated by the country people.

The following ALLEGORY is extracted from a late number of the Vienna Court Gazette. It appears to allude to certain events which have lately occurred in France

"An uncommon incident occurred on the 23d ult. in Schwbenthal; a young female peasant having some time felt unusual pains, and a pressure upon her stomach, was compelled to apply to a surgeon at St. Gall, for a remedy. He at first endeavoured to divert her from her complaint—but upon repeated applications, he at last gave her an emetic, in consequence of which she brought up a number of small adders, about an inch in length, and some shorter; and these discharges were often repeated with a number of adder's eggs. Finding her complaint not yet removed, she drank some buttermilk, in which she put a quantity of salt. This producing a stronger effect in her stomach, she found something strange had arisen in her mouth, and which she immediately drew out, throwing it upon the ground—it appeared to be an adder of considerable size; it hissed, turned upon her, and shewed every sign of anger; she, however, saved herself by flight. All the particulars of this affair are to be enclosed in a *process verbal*, in order that no kind of doubt of its authenticity may remain!"

MR. LIVINGSTON.

A letter has been published in the British papers, addressed to Mr. Livingston, respecting his answer to Talleyrand relative to the late French conspiracy, so called. The writer insinuates that the American government did not discover sufficient indignation when David M'Lane was arrested in Canada, for a conspiracy against the colonial government there. The writer then proceeds:

"In alluding, sir, to the correspondence of Mr. Drake, you conclude with begging M. Talleyrand "to offer to the First Consul, in the name of your government, the most sincere felicitations for having happily escaped the attempts of his enemies, directed not only against his life, but against an object more dear to his heart, the happiness of the nation of which he is the chief." Give me leave to congratulate both you and your country on the great change, which a voyage to Europe seems to have wrought in your mind with respect to monarchical government.—You and I can remember the time, sir, when your party in America entertained such an abhorrence for governments of this sort, that one of the principal objections which they urged against the treaty with England was, that it was the means of "forming a connection with a monarch, and of introducing the fashions, forms and precedents of monarchical government, which introduction had ever accelerated the the destruction of republics; and, further, that if foreign connections were to be formed, they ought to be made with nations, whose influence and example would not poison the fountain of liberty, and circulate the deleterious streams, to the destruction of the rich harvest of revolution. France is our natural ally! she has a government congenial with our own! and there can be no hazard of introducing, from her, principles and practices repugnant to republican freedom!" I sincerely congratulate you upon the change, and am only sorry, for your country's sake, that this change did not take place in favour of those Bourbons, to whom America used to profess such an abundance of gratitude."

Fertility of the Soil.

A six-acre field, the property of Mr. John Armstrong, of Carlisle, the two harvests before the last, produced the most astonishing crops of oats that ever rewarded the hand of industry; in which there were noticed single stems that contained upwards of 500 individual grains of corn, where a single grain of seed was deposited, 22 healthy stems had sprung up! Last year the same piece of ground, from 3½ bushels of seed, yielded 111 Carlisle bushels of clean well dressed barley, which, at 9s. per bushel, sold for 49l. 19s.—2433 trusses of straw, at 2s. 6d. per score, realized 15l. 4s.—amount 65l. 3s. It is still more remarkable, that during the whole period the land had neither manure, lime, nor any other stimulating substance applied to it.

FRENCH CONSTITUTIONS.

Since the French revolution, every victorious faction has changed the mode of introducing a constitution, decreed by rebels and obeyed by slaves. The Constitutional Assembly, after thirty months of deliberation, finished a constitution, not only contrary to their instructions, but without at all consulting the people, which they forced the unfortunate Louis XVI. to accept in September, 1791, though, by it, anarchy was proclaimed and order annihilated. The Legislative Assembly destroyed this constitution, and the National Convention decreed a Republic in '92, with the same precipitancy, without regarding the welfare or opinion of their countrymen. This Republic subsisted ten months, viz. from September, '92, to August, '93, without any constitutional code. The passions and crimes of the members of the National Convention governed France; and the atrocities of Robespierre and his committee of public safety tyrannised for 18 months over France and her National Convention. The republican constitution of equality, as it was fabricated in Robespierre's committee of public safety, in 1792, was approved by the National Convention, and accepted by the French nation with more

unanimity than any ſubſequent one, becauſe the French Republicans had no choice but between this conſtitution and the guillotine.—After the death of Robeſpierre, Sieyes, and the conſtitutional committee of the national convention, were fourteen months buſy in manufacturing the Directorial Conſtitution, which was laid before the people, who, at that time, enjoyed ſome *few weeks* freedom, and therefore *rejected* it with a large majority; and when the regicides of the national convention determined its obſervance, the Pariſians reſiſted it with arms in their hands, and eight thouſand of them were killed in the ſtreets of Paris, on the 6th of October, 1795, for daring to claim the liberty of a *free election* of repreſentatives, and the *choice* of a conſtitution that would make France happy, in puniſhing her factious oppreſſors. This conſtitution, which Bonaparte's cannon organized in 1795, his bayonets deſtroyed in 1799. At that time, external defeats and internal diſaſters and troubles made the nation ſubmit to any change that promiſed to be for the better. Beſides agents every where proclaimed that the determination was to reſtore the Bourbons and monarchy; he therefore met with little reſiſtance, though not one-ſixth of the citizens, who had a right to vote, gave their conſent, but remained ſilent. Even in 1802, notwithſtanding the glorious pacifications he had juſt concluded, only one-twelfth of the citizens wrote down their names for a Conſulate for life.

In our department, many curious and myſterious publications are circulated, containing viſions, prophecies, and miracles. Several new ſects have eſtabliſhed themſelves every where, and pamphlets are diſſeminated by unknown perſons, for and againſt religion, which cauſe great fermentations. The police have hitherto in vain attempted to find out the offenders.

No Grumbling.—The Prefect of the Department of the North has, by a decree, ordered the ci-devant Count de Gaud and his niece, Madame Agremont, for having uſed threatening words to the purchaſers of their former property, ſold by the nation, to quit immediately their preſent houſes, and to reſide at St. Quintin.

Sumatra Expedition.—A very ſlight attention to the account given in the Moniteur, of Admiral Linois's expedition to the coaſt of Sumatra, muſt convince the public, that ſo far from its being a ſubject of triumph to the French, it in fact proves a total failure. The ſettlement of Fort Marlborough (frequently called Bencoolen, from a Malay town at ſome diſtance) was not even attacked, the French commander having carefully ordered the pilot to anchor his ſquadron beyond the range of cannon ſhot. Sillebar, where it is pretended ſo much miſchief was effected, is a very inſignificant place, about ten miles to the ſouthward of the fort. No conſiderable quantity of pepper, or other commodities, are ever lodged there; and the veſſels ſaid to have been burned, could be nothing more than country veſſels, called proas. The wonderful exploit, therefore, conſiſted of nothing more than the capture of a veſſel from Bengal, which happened to be in the roads. The boaſt of having ſpared, from motives of humanity, the native inhabitants, whoſe towns they never ſaw, when they did not venture to moleſt the Engliſh ſettlement, is nothing more than the uſual cant and the rhodomontade of French officers.

When the troops in Bruſſels took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor of France, Gen. Semonville addreſſed them in the following terms:

"French Soldiars, the God of Armies has heard your wiſhes. Your General, the youthful hero, by whom your brows are crowned with never-fading laurels, Bonaparte, Napoleon Bonaparte, is choſen Emperor. In his name will you fight, and this name will render your ſtandards more dear and more ſacred to you. Let us then ſwear fidelity to Napoleon—we ſwear it by God himſelf—the Emperor is his work, as is the exiſtence of the empire. Long live the Emperor—live the French Government!"

The Dutch government has ordered the moſt beautiful frigate in their navy, *Irena*, to be fitted out immediately for Gen. Marmont, for his paſſage with his army to England. It is little doubted but that the expedition will ſail before midſummer.

Philoſophic Duel.—In the ſuburbs of Namur, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, in conſequence of ſome altercation, a meeting took place between the Count de Laurajais, a French nobleman, and a Captain O'Reilly, an Iriſh officer on half pay. The ground choſen was a garden adjoining to the ſuburbs of Namur.—The parties ſet out poſt and arrived on the ſpot, accompanied by their ſurgeons, but without ſeconds. After the Count had fired, without effect, the generous Captain propoſed an accommodation, ſaying "my once dear and ſtill honoured friend, you ſee I am not afraid of meeting you—Providence has been pleaſed to turn aſide your ball, and I have no deſire of ſhedding your blood. We know each other as brave men, let us embrace!" "With all my heart," replied the Count, flinging away his piſtol. By this time the Fort Major arrived with a guard, to arreſt the combatants—but all was adjuſted. "You are both men of honour," ſaid the Major, "I ſhall therefore take your words that the affair ſhall go no further." "What fools we were," ſaid the Captain, "to follow *honour* ſo many miles, when that friendſhip which ſtill glowed in our breaſts was ſo near to each!" "True," anſwered the Count, "and I ſhall never give myſelf the trouble of meeting a man whom I once loved, on ſuch an occaſion, without firſt being certain that neither retain the ſmalleſt part of former affection." "How can that be known," ſaid the Major. "Time and conſideration are excellent diſcoverers of ſuch ſecrets," anſwered the Count. "Whenever I am challenged by, or challenge a friend, I ſhall ſtipulate that no rencounter take place for three months."

Near 50,000 Swiſs citizens have already emigrated to Ruſſia and America, and many thouſand more are diſpoſing of their property, and intend to follow their countrymen. Meaſures of ſeverity, ſay the Paris papers, are certainly neceſſary in Switzerland as well as in France, to put a ſtop to this faſhionable fury of deſerting our country.

It is obſerved, that thourgh the Emperor of the French has created ſo many grand *arches*, they cannot be expected to have much ſtability without a ſufficient number of *peers*.

A man was lately taken up in London, by the Bow-ſtreet officers, and carried down to Ipſwich, on a charge brought againſt him by the pariſh officers of that place, of having deſerted a female, who, with her future offspring, was likely to become chargeable upon them. The man conſented to pay 28l. provided the receipt was ſigned by all the officers, Bow-ſtreet runners, &c. This condition was complied with: the man has ſince laid information againſt all of them for ſigning a receipt without a ſtamp! The penalty is 20l. for each.

Mr. Chriſtopher Perkins, of Stockton, Durham (Eng.) has invented a threſhing mill, capable of threſhing out 20 buſhels of oats in one hour, and 12 ſheaves of wheat in leſs than four minutes. Twelve feet in the barn gives ſufficient length for the machine, as well as the management of it; but as it ſtands cloſe to the wall, it does not project above four feet. The horſe wheel is upon a perfectly new principle, and entirely put together with ſcrew bolts. Though one horſe is capable of turning the mill, a proviſions is always made for yoking two. The horſe tract is 20 feet in diameter with the poſts or pillars, and conſequently the centre of the perpendicular ſhaft of the wheel is not leſs than ten feet from the wall of the barn.

JESUITS.—The Pope has permitted the King of Naples to give direction of ſix colleges for the education of the children of noblemen to the care of Jeſuits. The Sicilian Jeſuit, father Angelini, is recalled from Ruſſia, to be the Director of this intereſting undertaking. It is ſaid that our Emperor had ordered Citizen Portalis to prepare a plan for erecting one college in each ſenatory, where the children of the members of the Legion of Honour are to be educated, and where the inſtructors are to be of the Jeſuit Order, which will again be revived in France. Perſons deſtined for clerical orders are even to be inſtructed by them.

(Journal des Defenſeurs.)

Singular Party.—Francis Sheppard, Eſq. of Cinbury, laſt week entertained a dinner party of ten, conſiſting of the Reverend Rector of Humpſtead, and nine of his pariſhoners, whoſe joint ages amounted to 792. Amongſt theſe jolly *Young Bucks* there was not an invalid; they eat heartily, drank freely, and called their hoſt a boy, having only attained the age of 69.

Counter Part.—Monday ſe'nnight, a party of elderly ladies, at Allonby, met on a friendly viſit; amongſt whom were three widows of the name of Mary, whoſe united ages amount to 261 years; and whoſe gaiety of ſpirits is hardly to be exceeded by the moſt blooming of their ſex! It is further remarkable, that one of theſe three Marys has two ſiſters, now living within half a mile of the place of their nativity, whoſe ages, added to her's, make 257 years! and the eldeſt of them, in the courſe of a few weeks paſt, ſpun nine hanks of excellent yarn by the ancient mode of rock and ſpindle. It appears, that the united ages of the five muſt be upwards of 430; averaging, at leaſt, 86 years each! a circumſtance not to be paralleled in the North of England, or in any place of only equal population.

(Greenock Avertiſer.)

NARRATIVE

Reſpecting an Hindoo woman, who lately burnt herſelf on the funeral pile of her huſband.

"As I was returning from Calcutta, I ſaw the ſahamoron, or a woman burning herſelf with the corpſe of her huſband, for the firſt time in my life. We were near the village of Nova Serai; as it was evening, we got out from our boat in the river Hoogly to walk, when we ſaw a great number of people aſſembled on the river ſide. I aſked them for what they were met? they told me to burn the body of a dead man. I enquired whether the wife would die with him? they anſwered yes, and pointed to the woman.

"She was ſtanding by the pile, which was made of large billets of wood; about two feet and an half high, four feet long and two wide, on the top of which lay the dead body of her huſband. Her neareſt relations ſtood by her, and near her was a ſmall baſket of ſweetmeats, called Kivy. I aſked them whether this was the woman's choice, or whether ſhe was brought to it by an improper influence; they anſwered that it was perfectly voluntary.

"I talked till reaſoning was of no uſe, and then began to exclaim with all my might againſt what they were doing, telling them that it was a ſhocking murder. They told me it was an act of holineſs; and added, in a very ſurly manner, that if I did not like to ſee it, I might go farther off.

"I told them I would not go; that I was determined to ſtay and ſee the murder, and that I ſhould certainly bear witneſs of it at the tribunal of God. I exhorted the woman not to throw away her life, to fear nothing, for no evil would follow her refuſal to burn. But ſhe, in the calmeſt manner, mounted the pile, and danced on it, with her hands extended, as if in the utmoſt tranquility of ſpirit. Previous to her mounting the pile, the relation, whoſe office it was to ſet fire to it, led her ſix times around it at two intervals, that is, thrice at each circumambulation.

"As ſhe went round, ſhe ſcattered the ſweetmeats from the baſket among the people, who picked them up, and ate them as very holy things.

"This being ended, and ſhe having mounted the pile, and danced, as ſtated above (which appearance was only deſigned to ſhew us her contempt of death, and to prove to us that her dying was voluntary) ſhe then lay down by the corpſe, and put one arm under his neck, and the other over it, when a quantity of dry cocoa leaves, and other ſubſtances, were heaped over them a conſiderable height, and then glue was poured on the top.

"Two bamboos were then put over them, and fire put to the pile, which immediately blazed very fiercely, owing to the dry and combuſtible materials of which it was compoſed. No ſooner was the fire kindled, than all the people ſat up a great ſhout.—*Hurree Bol, Hurree Bol*, which is a common ſhout of joy, and an invocation of Hurree, the wife of Huror Sieb.

"It was impoſſible to hear the woman, had ſhe groaned, or even cried aloud, on account of the mad noiſe of the people, and it was impoſſible for her to ſtir or ſtruggle on account of the bamboos, which are held down upon them like the levers of a preſs. We made much objection to their uſing theſe bamboos, and inſiſted it was uſing force to prevent the woman getting up, when the fire burnt her. But they declared it was only done to keep the pile from falling down.

"We could not bear to ſee more, but went away, exclaiming loudly againſt the murder, and full of horror at what we had ſeen."

BOSTON, Auguſt 14.

Captain Lothrop, from Antwerp, mentions a report which had ſpread there juſt previous to his ſailing (June 23) that the populace of Paris had aſſembled, demanded the releaſe of Moreau, and diſcovered other ſymptoms of diſloyalty to the new Emperor.

FROM SPAIN.

Captain Crownhill, who arrived yeſterday from Cadiz, ſailed from thence on the 24th of June. No expectations were then entertained of a war with Great-Britain. The report of an engagement between the Britiſh and French fleets off Toulon, it appears, was without foundation. The rumour had prevailed at Cadiz; but on the 20th of June his Majeſty's ſhip Gibraltar arrived from the Mediterranean, and her commander informed, that the Toulon fleet had never ventured out.

FROM HOLLAND.

By the arrival of Capt. Appleby, our verbal accounts are to June 20, and we have been favoured with newſpapers to the 16th.—The expedition againſt Great-Britain was occaſionally the ſubject of converſation and mirth. Reports prevailed that a miſunderſtanding exiſted between Ruſſia and France, occaſioned by the execution of the Duke d'Enghien, at Paris; there were alſo rumours of a pacific nature, which rather evinced the hopes than the knowledge of the people; but it is ſaid they affected the markets. The Dutch were extremely diſcontented. It was ſaid a ſpirit of revolt had been manifeſted at Haerlem, and that in conſequence of it one thouſand French troops had been marched into that city.

FROM DUTCH PAPERS.

GENOA, May 25.—It is probable that a peace, under the mediation of the Engliſh Conſul, will ſhortly be effected between the American ſtates and the Baſhaw of Tripoli; as the only remaining object in diſpute ſeems to be the extent of tribute which the Americans are to pay the Barbary powers.

LOWER ELBE, June 8.—There is no little impatience expreſſed here, as to the iſſue of a very energetic memorial, lately ſent from Paris to Peterſburgh; and the impreſſion which it has made in the latter city.

—

SALEM, Auguſt 14.

Captain Mugford, from Marſeilles, informs us, that the French fleet in Toulon are eight ſail of the line, very heavy ſhips, and the Engliſh Mediterranean fleet fourteen ſail. He ſays the French fleet has not been out, except a ſhort diſtance round the iſlands; once they followed an Engliſh decoy, of one 74 and a frigate, with whom they exchanged a few ſhot; but on the Engliſh fleet diſplaying themſelves, they retired into port.

It was reported at Nantz, that the puniſhment to which Gen. Moreau was ſentenced had been ſo far mitigated, as to limit the duration of his confinement to ſix months; after which it was expected he would be inveſted, by his old comrade, the new Emperor, with the chief command of the armies.

—

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 15.

Yeſterday a committee of the Miſſionary Society, conſiſting principally of diſtinguiſhed clergymen, had an interview, at the city hotel, with the chiefs of the Oſage tribe of Indians, now in this city, to whom they preſented a bible, together with an addreſs, the object of which was to inform them, that this *good book* contained the will and the laws of the GREAT SPIRIT. The king, in reply to the committee, aſſured them that he received the preſent with great thankfulneſs—that he would convey it to his nation, and preſerve it with care; but as neither he nor his people could read it, he begged that ſome good white man might be ſent to inſtruct them: that hitherto he had been blind, but now his eyes were opened; that he ſaw we were a great and a good people, and he hoped we would always live in friendſhip together.

The ſpectacle exhibited in Vauxhall Garden on Monday evening was novel and intereſting. In expectation of hearing the war ſong, and of witneſſing the war dance, and other exerciſes of the Oſage Indians, an immenſe concourſe of people thronged the garden at an early hour. A ſtage had been erected in a central ſituation, and lighted up for the uſe of our brethren of the wilderneſs. About eight o'clock the king and ſuite, preceded by muſic, entered the garden, and without diſcovering any ſympoms of ſurprize, walked down thro' the midſt of gazing multitudes, and aſcended the ſtage. The king's deportment was majeſtic and eaſy: he was dreſſed in a laced blue coat, and correſponding under veſtments, wore a cocked hat, and had a handſome ſword by his ſide. Several of his chiefs ſtood around, dreſſed in blue jackets with red capes: the other parts of their dreſs were rather *outre*. But it was the ſingular and ſavage appearance of the other Indians, naked, and painted *patriæ more*, that excited principal attention. They were eight or nine in number. Excepting a piece of cloth faſtened round the waiſt, in which their tomahawks were ſtuck, they were all in a ſtate of nudity: their bodies, arms, and faces, were painted red—ſtreaks of white were drawn on the cheeks and other places—poliſhed bones, pieces of various metals, beads, and other trinkets, depended from their ears—the head, excepting a tuft of hair on the crown, in which a feather was ſtuck, was entirely bare. The *toute enſemble* of theſe men was ſavage and ferocious. Upon mounting the ſtage, theſe aborigines ſquatted down on one ſide, and ſat for ſome time in a liſtleſs attitude, the king and chiefs, with the interpreter, occaſionally converſing. At length the drum uſed by theſe people, which we could not ſee ſo as to deſcribe, was ſtruck, and they commenced their ſong in a low tone. By degrees the drum became louder, and the ſong of the warriors aroſe.—The air was very ſimple, and ſung in exact time with the drum—the head, and hands, and feet, generally moving in uniſon. The drum next beat a kind of ruff, on which a ſquall, more ludicrous than terrific, was emitted. This over, the muſic continued, and one of the ſavages ſlowly riſing from his ſeat, commenced a ſeries of movements in accord with the beating of the drum. Theſe, at firſt gentle, gradually became more rapid, and were at laſt very violent. The ruff and ſquall were repeated, and the dancer again ſquatted. Another, and ſoon after a third, aroſe, and performed as before, with perhaps more violent geſticulation. After various repetitions of the dance, accompanied with varied movements, all the Indians aroſe, and exhibited a ſcene of frantic appearance, dancing, or rather jumping, and expreſſing their emotions in wild and frightful geſtures. Having finiſhed the ſong and the dance, they ſquatted down as at firſt. The king and ſuite were then aſked to drink, and on this occaſion the former manifeſted a mark of civilization which we ſcarcely expected: he took off his hat, and made a deliberate and even graceful bow to the ſurrounding ſpectators. The pipe of peace concluded the ceremony.

The general impreſſion which the ſcene left on our minds was that of pity for our fellow-creatures, ignorant of civilized life, ignorant of themſelves, viewed as rational and moral beings, ignorant of the end of their creation and their future deſtiny, and ſtrangers to thoſe principles and ſentiments which ennoble our nature, and elevate us to a near relation with the Supreme Being. When we looked on the numberleſs countenances around, beaming with intelligence, and mild as humanity, and then fixed our eyes on the vacant ſtare and ruthleſs viſage of theſe men, the contraſt ſeemed complete; gratitude to Heaven aroſe in our breaſts, that we were not roaming the deſert, the companion of Oſages, ignorant as the deer they chaſe, and cruel as the beaſt of prey.

Auguſt 17.

The captors of the ſhip Eugenia, of this port, have entered a plea, for the reſtoration of the ſhip and cargo, on the ground of the illegality of the re-capture by American citizens.

We are informed that Colonel Barclay, the Engliſh Conſul General, has drawn up a repreſentation of the buſineſs, and has forwarded it to Mr. Merry, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, now at Philadelphia. This ſubject will now become a national queſtion. A full and liberal diſcuſſion on the part of the two governments is expected. The right of Britiſh cruiſers to block up, as it were, our ſea ports, will alſo, no doubt, be a ſubject of inveſtigation.

Auguſt 18.

Daniel Carr, an old offender, was committed to Bridewell yeſterday morning, and was found dead in his priſon a ſhort time afterwards, having taken the firſt opportunity of of hanging himſelf.

Academy of Arts.—Our Miniſter at France, Mr. Livingſton, has forwarded the annexed letter to the Preſident of the Academy of Arts, by which it appears that the Emperor BONAPARTE, DENON (whoſe travels in Egypt are well known) and BARBE MARBOIS, formerly Miniſter from France to this country, have become honorary members of the inſtitution:

TRANSLATION.

Mulmaiſon, 20th Germinal, year 12, April 20, 1804.

Mr. Edward Livingſton, Preſident of the Academy of Arts of New-York.

I have learnt with intereſt by your letter of the 24th December, 1803, the eſtabliſhment of the Literary Society of New-York; and ſince it has been agreeable to your Academy that I ſhould be one of its members, you will expreſs to it the pleaſure with which I accept, and my acknowledgments for the good opinion it entertains of me.

I ſalute you,

BONAPARTE.

—

Yeſterday Jerome Bonaparte, His Excellency the Governor, the Mayor, and others, dined on board the French frigate Cybelle.—On the party's arriving on board, and on their leaving the ſhip, ſalutes were fired. The Didon and Cybelle were handſomely dreſſed with flags.

—

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Auguſt 4.

About a month before Captain Welch ſailed from Goree, a ſmall lugger French privateer, of two guns and 35 men, run into the river Gambia at night, boarded and captured an Engliſh ſhip, the Angola of Liverpool, mounting 16 twelve pounders, and having upwards of 50 men on board. The Frenchmen met with little or no oppoſition, the captain and crew of the Engliſh ſhip being in ſuch a ſtate of intoxication, as to be incapable of making any defence. They afterwards took the ſhip on to Teneriffe, and having procured a crew of Spaniards, had returned to cruize on the coaſt. The Angola had 170 ſlaves on board when captured, and was bound to this port.

Auguſt 7.

Seth Seely, late maſter of the Britiſh ſchr. Suſannah, of St. John's (N. B.) taken by the French, arrived a few days ſince in the brig Sally, from Barracoa; and for the mercantile intereſt, gives the following ſtatement of his treatment, and the reſolutions fixed on by the French privateerſmen as relate to American veſſels:

That on the 13th of July, being about 30 leagues to leeward of the Grand Caycos, ſaw a French feluca rigged privateer, who ſoon came up; the Frenchmen boarded, and without aſking any queſtions, drove him and his crew into the boat, and on board the privateer, where they were immediately ordered down into the forecaſtle, with many threats of their lives, and were not permitted to ſay any thing on the ſubject of their capture. The ſchooner was ordered away for Barracoa, without any queſtions being aſked.

Fortunately for Captain S. the doctor of this privateer was on board one which took him in January laſt. who recognized Captain S. and expoſtulated with the French Captain. After about an hour and an half, Captain S. was ordered on deck, to breathe the freſh air, and as ſoon as he produced the papers of the veſſel, and found it to be Engliſh, the crew were immediately allowed the liberty of the deck, and treated (after having clothes, &c. taken from them) with every attention that could be expected; a gun was fired to bring too the ſchooner, whom they accompanied to Barracoa. The reaſon of his being at firſt treated with ſo much brutality was, the Frenchmen ſuppoſed her prize to be American; that in conſequence of a rumour among the French, that an American armed veſſel had re-taken a veſſel of the United States from the French, and had put the Frenchmen on ſhore at St. Domingo, to be maſſacred by the brigands, the privateers had formed a reſolution to murder every American going to St. Domingo, or put them on ſome uninhabited iſland, tie a biſcuit round their neck, and let them run.—Captain S. was told, that this had been done, and would have been their fate, had they not proved to be Engliſhmen.

Capt. Seely learned that ſeveral American veſſels not bound to St. Domingo, had met with French privateers, who carried them within four leagues of the iſland, then manned and ſent them in as legal prizes, ſwearing they had found them within ſuch a diſtance. Capt. S. highly recommends to all maſters of American veſſels, if poſſible, to avoid ſight of the iſland; and aſſures them the information he has given, is a determination fixed on by the French, and which he was aſſured of on board the privateer.

The captain of the ſhip Angola writes as follows, to a gentleman in this city:—"I am ſorry to ſay the ſhip Angola was captured on the 12th of May, by a Spaniſh zebec, mounting 8 carriage guns, 12 pounders, and 75 men, according to their own account: we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe there were many more. I had 33 men, two of whom were killed, and four wounded, one I am afraid cannot recover; he was my prizemaſter, of whom I cannot ſpeak too highly. The enemy had four killed and ſeven wounded. We were taken after a ſmart reſiſtance."

—

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.

We underſtand that on Sunday laſt a patriotic meeting of French citizens was holden, to take into conſideration the ſituation of this province. That a memorial was preſented to the aſſembly, deſtined, hereafter, to be forwarded to Congreſs, complaining of innumerable grievances, and boldly and magnanimouſly aſſerting the right of the territory to be immediately incorporated into the union as an independent ſtate. Upon this meaſure we ſhall forbear, at preſent, to make any comments. The memorial has not as yet been made public, nor has it been in our power to obtain the moſt accurate knowledge of its contents. We ſhall wait therefore with patience until the committee appointed to obtain ſubſcribers to this new bill of rights, from Citizen Livingſton, and ſupported by Citizens Bore, Tupper, and others, ſhall deign to ſubmit it to the public inſpection. At preſent we ſhall be content to appeal to the ſober good ſenſe of men of all deſcriptions, to requeſt them to conſider and reflect what are the objects, and what will be the inevitable effect of this meaſure—a meaſure which we cannot heſitate to pronounce inconſiderate and premature, fraught with pernicious conſequences, and calculated, eminently calculated, to diſturb the harmony and tranquility which have hitherto been our pride as well as our ſecurity. That the people of Louiſiana have a right to remonſtrate to Congreſs on the ſubject of any real grievance no man can deny, who merits to be the citizen of a free country: but in all caſes of popular remonſtrances the *quo animo* is a matter of very ſerious conſideration. In the caſe of Mr. Livingſton's memorial it becomes a queſtion of no little curioſity to determine what are the claims which the people, the very people who have become ſubſcribers to it, really wiſh that the government of the United States ſhould grant. To ſay that Louiſiana is capable of forming a [illegible] at the preſent moment, according to the conſtitution of the United States, is ſaying more, I believe, than even M. Bore could prove. As this great queſtion is however predetermined, and ſince we are told that it is a truth unqueſtionable, that we have the right, not in future, but at preſent, and that Congreſs have violated the treaty or ceſſion, in not having given us before this the exerciſe of that right, viz. of framing a conſtitution of government for ourſelves, and becoming an independent ſtate of the American Union. We may certainly be permitted to enquire how, and in what manner, is this ſtate to be formed? What is to be the extent of its territory? Where is to be the ſeat of its government; and what will be the annual expence of its eſtabliſhment? If theſe queſtions cannot be ſatisfactorily anſwered, we muſt conclude that the authors of this memorial complain of grievances which they themſelves muſt be conſcious do not exiſt, and demand rights, which if Congreſs were at this moment to grant, they would not accept. In other words we muſt look for the motives of theſe ſudden patriots, and determine for ourſelves whether they are not hazarding the happineſs and proſperity of this country, for the gratification of their own private views and individual ambition.

—

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jam.) July 14.

A negro fellow, named Scipio, belonging to Hay-woodland, whoſe wife had left him and gone to reſide in a houſe with ſome others, between the hours of ten and eleven at night, went and ſet fire to the thatch, but it being damp, it was diſcovered and got under. He then went to a corn-piece, where three watchmen were ſtationed at different places, armed with a bayonet on a ſtick, and, after awakening the firſt, and having ſome converſation, he watched an opportunity when the old man's back was to him, and ſtabbed him twice near the ſhoulder; the poor man had ſtrength to wreſt the bayonet from him, but by loſs of blood fainted, and when he recovered found him gone. He then went to the ſecond, as is ſuppoſed, and ran him through the breaſt, as he was found alive but ſpeechleſs, and expired a few hours after he was brought home. He then went to the third, and after taking out a bottle of rum and a cup from his wallet, propoſed the watchman ſhould drink with him, but, ſuſpecting the other only wanted to get him drunk and then rob him, he declined it, when the fellow ſtabbed him twice in the back, and then made off. After being miſſing ſome days, he was found hanging to a tree adjoining the canes. The coroner ordered his body to be burnt and his head to be put on the top of the mill-houſe, which was done. The two watchmen, it is hoped, will recover, although both very ill.

A dreadful fire took place at Albery, in St. Mary's, about three o'clock in the morning of the 22d ult. whereby three very fine traſh houſes, full of fuel, were burnt to the ground; it is not known how the accident happened.

We are informed by the laſt packet, that the Britiſh government had juſt ratified the 12th article of the American treaty, which has ſo long been ſuſpended. We ſhall be anxious to receive a confirmation of this news, ſo favourable to the Britiſh Sugar Colonies, as it gives the American traders the option of receiving the amount of their cargoes in any ſpecies of our produce. This will have the effect of keeping within ourſelves much of the caſh which has hitherto been received by the Americans, and laid out with our enemies for ſugar, coffee, &c. or laid out in the Eaſt-India trade.

New Book-ſtore.

NATHANIEL WILEY

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has opened a Book-ſtore at the ſouth-weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he will be happy to ſupply his friends, in town or country, with any article in the Book or Stationary line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. Hand-bills, blanks and cards printed at the ſhorteſt notice, and the market price given for rags.

June 19, 1804. *

Philadelphia, Aug. 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Spain, to his correſpondent in this city.

"CADIZ, June 12.

"I have now the pleaſure to addreſs you for the laſt time previous to my departure from Europe.

"If our mutual friend Don Carlos is not now completely aſhamed of himſelf, it muſt be becauſe he has no ſhame in him, for the nett proceeds of his vaunted ſuaviter in modo, viz. the convention, has vaniſhed—Cavallas has refuſed to ratify it; as he ſays that "circumſtances are ſo altered by the acceſſion of Louiſiana, that he cannot ratify it in its preſent ſtate," and on the 5th inſt. he poſitively declined it, and this will probably be the firſt account of it which will reach the United States. If things are to go on in this way I would rather be conſidered an Algerine than an American.

"I thought it was humiliating enough to have agreed to the convention with the excluſion of French captures; but I ſuppoſe the Spaniards thought they had been too indulgent to a nation which had ſo long and completely loſt ſight of its own dignity and the intereſts of its citizens.—I believe I am the only perſon in Cadiz acquainted with this circumſtance."

—

Extract from another letter.

"MADRID, June 20, 1804.

"The treaty, I am ſorry to ſay, has not been ratified by this government, ſo that my hopes on that ſcore are at an end.

"If our government does not take ſome deciſive ſteps, we ſhall never get a ſhilling from the Spaniards."

The above extracts are from letters written by very intelligent gentlemen.

—

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 6.

"Our prints will inform you, that the report of the committee, reſpecting the corn laws, has not yet been taken fully into conſideration, and it is doubted by many whether any thing will be done this ſeſſion.—We ſuppoſe that thoſe who are intended for Ireland, in particular, will contend for ſome better encouragement to the agriculture of that kingdom, and the importation of grain from thence into Great-Britain, at a lower average price than that propoſed.—The prices of grain ſeems to be looking upwards, yet the demand is languid.

"It has juſt come to our knowledge, that the orders in Council, which were heretofore granted immediately, on application, for the admiſſion to entry for home conſumption, in this country, of certain goods imported in American and other foreign veſſels, have been refuſed, and in which refuſal—it is probable, our government may perſiſt.—We think it may be uſeful to you to be appriſed of this."

—

Extract of a letter from Mr. Catheart, late Conſul of the United States at Tripoli, to Mr. Cathalan, their Commercial Agent at Marſeilles, dated Leghorn, May 11, 1804.

"The government of Naples has ſent to ſea two large frigates and four corvettes, to guard their coaſt and annoy the Tuniſians, ſhould they put to ſea this ſummer. A 74 gun ſhip is fitting out with all expedition, and will be manned with the crews of the corvettes, which are recalled for that purpoſe. The 74 and two large frigates will be kept continually at ſea, ſo that if the Tuniſians do declare war againſt us, this force will be of infinite ſervice to us until a reinforcement arrives from the United States. I have likewiſe procured from the government of Naples the loan of four Bombardes, and four large gunboats, artillery, mortars, bombs, ammunition and every apparatus complete. The boats are ready for ſea at Meſſina, and an order was forwarded to the Count Tourne, or in his abſence to the Governor of Meſſina, to deliver them to Commodore Preble, upon demand, before I left Naples, and to render him every ſervice in his power."

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Wilkinſon, to his friend in Auguſta, Georgia, dated the 13th ult.

"We have lately received ſome intelligence from the commiſſioners appointed to treat with the Creeks; by this we learn, that they did not meet until the 28th ult. and that all their exertions to obtain the reſidue of the land between the Oconee and Oakmulgee rivers, have proved ineffectual, and they have all adjourned without doing any buſineſs. They are to convene again on the 27th, at Tuckabatchee."

—

William B. Giles, and Andrew Moore, Eſqs. have been appointed by the Executive of Virginia, members of the Senate of the United States, in the room of Abraham B. Venable, and William C. Nicholas, Eſquires, the former having been elected Preſident of the Bank of Virginia, and the latter appointed Collector of the Cuſtoms for the port of Norfolk.

—

A letter dated Tripoli, April 4, mentions, that the crew of the Philadelphia were in good health, that the officers had received permiſſion to ride occaſionally in the country, accompanied by a Drogerman; but they were not allowed to viſit the Conſuls.

—

A Spring has lately been diſcovered at Hopewell, in Dutcheſs county, New-York, on the place belonging to Major John Stow, which has all the qualities of the Ballſtown and Saratogo waters. It bids fair to rival ſome of our preſent faſhionable reſorts, from its greater proximity to the city, and being ſeated in a moſt delightful country, near the centre of the county of Dutcheſs.

—

The following paragraph is extracted from an Edinburgh paper of the 28th May:

"Livingſton, the American Ambaſſador, has publiſhed his opinion of our country and of our councils, in an abuſive pamphlet, againſt the *tyrants of the ſeas*, and in his late anſwer to Talleyrand, upon the ſubject of the pretended correſpondence of Mr. Drake, which we hope our Miniſters will not forget."

—

A plan, ſays a London print, has been preſented to the Miniſter of the French Marine Department, to raiſe a corps of ſwimmers, from the children of ſailors. They are to be educated at the expence of the public, to learn to ſwim, to plunge, to climb the ſide of a ſhip, and to board. From the age of 15 to 25 they will be obliged to ſerve their country; after that period they may diſpoſe of themſelves; 25 or 50 to be on board each man of war, and to receive the double pay of ſailors. Their arms are a ſword, a dagger, and a boarding axe. In *etuis*, impenetrable to water, they are to have ſome combuſtible matter, to be uſed as occaſion requires. Their number is propoſed to be 12,000, diſtributed and inſtructed in 24 of the principal ſea-ports.

—

The report that the Emperor Napoleon intends to inſtitute a national order at his coronation, prevails throughout Paris. Some ſay, it is to be entirely a Military Order; others, that every Member of the Legion of Honour is to be a Knight of it; others again, that it will contain certain gradations of *Commandeurs*, with the Grand Croſs: *Commandeurs*, with the Small Croſs; Knights of the Grand Croſs, and of the Small One: the latter are to wear their Order, as the former Knights of St. Louis, in their button holes. The ribbons are not, as formerly, to be red or blue, but tri-coloured. Some pretend that the Empreſs Joſephina will, at the ſame time, inſtitute an order for ladies, called *The Order of Friendſhip and Fidelity*, which will be the reward of thoſe females of all ranks, who, during the revolution, have ſhewn friendſhip, fidelity, or courage, in defending or attending their perſecuted huſbands, parents, and relatives.

—

The Firſt Conſul has appointed ſix of the Cuſtom-Houſe officers at Antwerp, Members of the Legion of Honour, for having diſperſed a gang of Smugglers, in attempting to introduce Engliſh goods on the territory of the republic. The contraband goods ſeized by them on this occaſion, amounted to 700,000 livres.

—

It ſeems to be a principle with the French Emperor, to remove, by one way or other, all his former revolutionary friends. The republican ſpirit is certainly not ſuited to a man who has juſt diſſolved a republic. Bonaparte, therefore, has, it is reported, very conſiſtently ordered Carnot, Sieyes, Garat, Coulon, Gregoire, and Lanjaunais to reſide on their reſpective eſtates in the country until further orders; which will probably remove them altogether out of the country.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 15th inſtant, a *BRIGHT BAY HORSE*, with a black mane and tail, a little white on the off hind foot, trots and paces, about fifteen hands high, eight years old. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the thief.

JOSEPH RHOADS.

Auguſt 21, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, a ſorrel mare COLT, two years old, with three white feet, a blaze on her forehead, and a white ſpot on her buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'ILVAIN.

7th Mo. 18th, 1804. 4w *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, two miles from Waggon-town, on the 22d of May laſt, a ſmall ſized *BROWN MARE*, ſuppoſed to be riſing ſeven years of age, has neither brand or ear mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MATTHEW.

Auguſt 21, 1804. *

Came

TO the dwelling of the ſubſcriber, on the the 2d day of June laſt, TWO COWS, the one a pale red, with a ſtar in her forehead, the points of her horns off, a white ſpot on her near ſhoulder, and white under her belly, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old; the other a brighter red, with a white face and belly, both hind feet white to the fetlocks, about 5 or 6 years old; both give a ſmall quantity of milk. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. PETER DAGAR.

Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, July 2, 1804. *

140313

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of WILLIAM SELLERS, PRINTER, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to preſent their accounts properly authenticated for ſettlement, to

ROBERT B. SELLERS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

Philadelphia, March 20, 1804.

Broke

INTO the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of July laſt, a pair of *OXEN*; one a red, the other brindle, each with a white face, and ſuppoſed to be about nine years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS KIRK.

Upper Darby, Delaware county,
Auguſt 1, 1804. *

Was taken up,

BY the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 30th ult. a *BAY HORSE*, with a ſmall ſtar, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB BECHER.

Auguſt 14, 1804. §

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of MORRIS MORRIS, of Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of WILLIAM TORBERT, in the townſhip aforeſaid, to make payment, on the 15th of September next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet at the ſame time and place, in order for ſettlement, where we will attend

WILLIAM HUNTER,
MORDECAI DAVIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Auguſt 3, 1804. *

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife EDITH, otherwiſe ISABELLA, hath abſconded—Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

PETER ROBINSON.

Upper-Penn's-Neck, Salem
county, Aug. 1, 1804. †

Notice.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HANNAH HUNTER, late of the townſhip of Newtown, Delaware county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring their accounts, legally proven, for ſettlement, by the firſt of October next; and all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs, for the recovery thereof.

EDWARD HUNTER
GEORGE HUNTER, } *Executors.*

July 25, 1804. *

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation,

SITUATE in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres of good land, whereon are erected a large and commodious dwelling-houſe, with a cellar underneath, 42 feet by 32, two ſtories high, divided into neat apartments, with a pump of never failing water at the door, and a laſting ſpring of water and a large ſpring-houſe convenient to the dwelling; alſo one other convenient tenement; a log barn, 60 feet by 30, with other uſeful out-houſes and improvements, all built ſince the year 1783, except the barn; a good bearing apple orchard, with a great quantity of peach, plumb, cherry, and other fruit trees: 20 acres of ſaid land are meadow of an excellent quality, the fields ſet with clover, with two ſtreams of water running through it, one third woodland of large timber of almoſt all kinds, at the diſtance of two or three miles from 4 griſt and ſaw-mills, in a public place, convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, in a healthy and fertile neighbourhood for fruit, grain, graſs, &c. near the head waters of French and Brandywine creeks, 3 miles from limeſtone land, 38 from Philadelphia, 14 from Weſt-Cheſter, the county town, and 4 from two furnaces and forges. On the above tract are large quantities of iron ore, &c. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living thereon, who will give a good title.

JOHN ROBERTS,
THOMAS ROBERTS.

Auguſt 1, 1804. †

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſt. an indented German ſervant, named *JOHN GEORGE PROUGH*, about twenty years of age, ſtout made, about 5 feet 5 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall pox, dark complexion, has an uncommonly wide mouth, ſpeaks little or no Engliſh, a victualler by trade. Had on, when he went away, a good hat about half worn, a roundabout jacket of an olive green colour, ſtriped gingham veſt, yellow nankeen trowſers, and ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and yellow India ſilk handkerchief round his neck. He will probably change his dreſs, as he took with him a number of other articles of wearing apparel. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to JOHN HUGHES,

Sign of the Butcher's coat of arms, Maxatonie road, Montgomery county, 24 miles from Philadelphia.

July 18, 1804. †

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt inſt. a black indented lad, by name TIMOTHY GEORGE, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very ſtout made, broad face, and flat noſe. Had on and took with him a good wool hat, a brown milled linſey coat, a good ſwanſdown waiſtcoat, one linſey ditto, one muſlin and two flax and tow ſhirts, four pair of trowſers, one of milled cloth, of an olive green colour, one copperas ſtriped flax linen, the others of coloured linen, good ſtrong ſhoes, almoſt new, ſtiffened at the heel, as he is remarkable for treading them aſide. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall have the above reward: and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, by

AARON MARTIN.

Weſt-Marlborough, Cheſter county,
Penn 6th Mo. 25th. *

☞ His father lives in Little Creek Neck, near Dover, from whence he was brought about 6 or 7 years ſince, and probably may have gone there. A. M.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the paſture of Mrs. Howell, near Frankford, about the 22d of June, a ſmall dark brown HORSE, with a bob-tail, ſhod all round, a natural trotter, ſuppoſed one fore and one hind foot white, a white ring round one of his fore fetlock joints, ſeveral ſmall white marks about his body, which are not perfectly recollected; he had, when he broke out, a rope tied round his neck. The above reward, and reaſonable charges, will be given to any perſon who will return him to the ſubſcriber, at No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. RICHARD R. SMITH,

July 2, 1804. ¶

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 4th of July, living in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, near Darby, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a German ſervant man, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GERKINS, about 25 years of age, five feet high, dark complexion, ſmooth ſkin, a Roman noſe; has an anchor marked with India ink on his left breaſt, and one or more on his hands and wriſt. Had on, when he went away, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, an old blue roundabout jacket, lined with white flannel, an old hat, ſewed in a bungling manner on the top; ſpeaks little or no Engliſh; his dialect is a mixture of high and low Dutch; hard of hearing. It is ſuppoſed he will change his clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid runaway, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol within the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

GEORGE DAVIS.

July 6, 1804. *

N B. Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril.

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the ſubſcriber, a brindle *COW*, about eight years old, has one of her ears marked. The owner is requeſted to claim her, pay the damage ſhe has done, the expence accruing from keeping her, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, to defray them, at the ſeat of RICHARD WISTAR, adjoining Buſh-Hill.

JOHN M'GLENAN.

Northern-Liberties, July 3, 1804.

ESTATE OF
Richard Thatcher, deceaſed.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of the late RICHARD THATCHER, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent their accounts, properly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES VAUX, *Adminiſtrator*,
No. 72, North Third-ſtreet.

1ſt Mo. 1ſt, 1803. tbctf

Juſt opened,

And for ſale, by the ſubſcriber, at No. 16, High-ſtreet, corner of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a beautiful ASSORTMENT of

TEA TRAYS,
CRUET STANDS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
ANDIRONS,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
CANDLESTICKS,
SHOVELS AND TONGS,
TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,

—ALSO—

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS,
LINENS AND CALLICOES,
TABLE LINEN AND SACKING BOTTOMS,

And a General Aſſortment of other DRY GOODS and HARDWARE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

JAMES STOKES,

May 23, 1804. tf.

BROKE

INTO the grain of the ſubſcriber, on the 22d of June, a dark red *COW*, with a ſwallow fork in each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

FORMAN MOUNT.

Point-no-Point, near the five mile
ſtone, Auguſt 1, 1804. *

Canal.

THE Managers of the Salem county Canal Company are ready to receive propoſals for cutting ſaid canal—Any perſon or perſons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, are requeſted to apply to either of the ſubſcribers, who will ſhew the premiſes.

JOSIAH BASSETT,
JOHN TUFT,
NATHAN BASSETT,
EPHRAIM BARNES,
ELEAZER FENTON,
JOHN M'ALLISTER.

Salem county, New-Jerſey,
July 17, 1804. 6w

Notice.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of JAMES HUNTER, of the townſhip of Newtown, Delaware county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book debt, are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcribers, by the 15th of September next, who are authoriſed to receive the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, legally proven, to

EDWARD HUNTER,
GEORGE HUNTER,

June 18, 1804. *

Came

TO the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, between the five and ſix mile ſtones, on the Old Lancaſter road, ſome time in May laſt, *A BLACK COW*, about eight or nine years old, with a white ſtreak on her back, her hind feet white, and is forward with calf. The owner by proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DAVID LATCH.

July 3, 1804. *

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Downs, in the county of Cumberland, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 23d inſtant, a negro man, named BURT, aged about twenty years, a pretty well looking perſon, very ſhort hair, and ſmooth complexion, has a ſmall ſcar on his right cheek; had on, when he went away, a pretty good wool hat, a ſtriped waiſtcoat, patched and ragged, a homeſpun ſhirt, much patched, and without wriſtbands, white linſey trowſers, much worn, and ragged, a pretty good pair thick ſhoes, round toed, and hobnailed; took with him two new homeſpun ſhirts, fine tow and linen, with lace work in both the boſoms, a pair of new tow and linen trowſers, new waiſtcoat, tow and linen, the fore parts a lye coloured ſtripe. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

JONATHAN SOCWELL.

June 25, 1804. ‡

N. B. Said negro is to be ſet free at the age of 25 years.

Came

TO the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Dublin townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 2d of June laſt, A HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, the off hind foot white. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may get him again.

JONATHAN COAFT.

July 2, 1804. *

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the eſtate of GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, of Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet at the houſe of WILLIAM TORBERT, in the townſhip aforeſaid, to make payment, on the 15th of September next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet at the ſame time and place, in order for ſettlement, where we will attend.

JAMES MORRIS,
MORDECAI DAVIS, } *Adminiſtrat.*

Auguſt 3d, 1804. *

Notice to Creditors.

THE Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monmouth, have appointed Wedneſday the twelfth day of September next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, at the Court-houſe of ſaid county, to hear what can be alledged for or againſt the liberation of the ſubſcribers as Inſolvent Debtors, purſuant to the acts of inſolvency of the ſtate of New Jerſey

GUISBERT GIBERSON,
DAVID CHAMBERLIN,
DANIEL BOYTER,
GEORGE PARKER,
NATHANIEL PARKER,
ADAM MORRIS.

Monmouth Gaol, July 23, 1804. 6w*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away, on the 1ſt inſt. from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, Two Working Cattle, of a pale red colour, the largeſt of which has a white face, and ſome white elſewhere, about 8 or 9 years old, ſuppoſed to weigh when fat about 700 wt. The other is ſmaller, about 5 or 6 years old, has a white liſt on his rump, and more white than the other; the tails of both have been cut ſquare ſome time back. Whoever will take up ſaid Oxen, and give information to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, at the Croſs Keys Tavern, in Fourth ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to WATERS DEWEES, at Birdſborough Forge, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges.

JOSEPH GEORGE.

7th Mo. 20th, 1804. †

N. B. The cattle are not mates, but of two different yokes, which may be ſeen by the difference in ſize and age.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 28th of April laſt, out of the paſture of Samuel Royer, in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Ephrata, a ſorrel mare *COLT*, two years old, a large bald face, two hind feet white, one conſiderably more than the other, a long tail, and the mane cut on one ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought to JACOB ROST,

at Henry Garber's, townſhip and county aforeſaid.

Ephrata, July 10, 1804. *

For Sale,

A Griſt and Saw Mill,

SITUATED on the main branch of Salem creek, near the village of Woodſtown, in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, county of Salem, and ſtate of New-Jerſey. The griſt mill has two water wheels, with three run of ſtones, two of which are burs, three bolts, one ſuperfine, and two common, one rolling ſcreen, one elevator, and one jack. The mills are in good order and good repute, and eſteemed to be the beſt ſtand in the country, commanding a conſtant ſupply of work. The ſaw mill is almoſt new, and lies within one mile and an half of a vaſt body of white oak timber of the firſt quality. Alſo, with the above, two hundred and ten acres of good land, one hundred well timbered, fifteen meadow, and the reſidue plough land (about ſeventeen acres of which lie in the village of Woodſtown, pleaſantly ſituated for building lots.) There are on the premiſes two convenient dwelling houſes, two barns, out houſes, &c. two bearing apple orchards, two peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit; the whole lying on the main poſt road from Philadelphia to Salem, diſtant twenty-ſeven miles from the former, and nine miles from the latter, and within five of a public landing. The above may be purchaſed together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. Preſuming no perſon will contract without firſt viewing the premiſes, a further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary.—For further particulars apply to the ſubſcribers, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM WAYNMAN,
SAML. L. JAMES.

Woodſtown, 29th Auguſt, 1803. tf

N. B. The ſubſcribers having it in contemplation to view ſome of the back lands in the ſtates of New-York and Pennſylvania, would not object to receive a conſiderable number of acres in part pay, provided they approve of them. WAYNMAN & JAMES.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED FOR HALL AND SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 51, MARKET-STREET.